

New Arab Weapons Raise Doubts About Israeli Arms Strategy

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Syria and Jordan are acquiring new weapons that Israel and U.S. intelligence sources agree have raised questions about accepted strategic concepts in the Middle East.

The military advantage to Israel of occupying the West Bank and the vulnerability of Damascus and other major targets in Syria to Israeli air attack are only two of the concepts that appear due for review.

Israeli officers cite Jordan's deployment of 16 U.S.-made, 20-inch self-propelled howitzers. These guns have a range of 10.3 miles (16.5 kilometers) with short barrels and 12.7 miles (20.3 kilometers) with long barrels.

In either case such guns, operated at night, could bring many of the Israeli settlements on the West Bank under fire.

Western and Israeli intelligence organizations also mention the emplacement of Soviet SAM-5 surface-to-air missiles in Syria. These long-range air defense missiles, code-named "Gammon" by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, are believed to be the most effective anti-aircraft weapon introduced into the Middle East by the Soviet Union.

U.S. intelligence sources say that Moscow has taken extraordinary precautions to ensure the missiles' security. The sites, which are being built by Soviet engineers, are guarded by Soviet Army detachments around the clock, and Syrian personnel are kept out of them. The missiles will be operated exclusively by Russians.

The advantage of the SAM-5, one of the largest missiles of its kind ever developed, is its range —

about 155 miles. It has the potential to attack Israeli fighters and fighter-bombers when they take off from airfields 100 or more miles away.

The SAM-5s and the Jordanian howitzers are only two of the technical developments that intelligence sources believe will affect Israel's military position.

These and other developments could lead to a re-evaluation of the military value to Israel of the West Bank.

The mountains of the West Bank offer a formidable barrier to any offensive from east to west that might be mounted by an Arab coalition, assuming that an attack followed the tactics and employed the weapons of the 1973 war.

But there is much evidence reaching Israeli and Western intelligence services that Arab military commands are rethinking doctrine at the same time that they are modernizing their arsenals.

This evidence suggests that in any future war the Arabs might not do what the Israelis expect them to do — that is attack frontally across the Jordan Valley onto the West Bank — but would adopt a more flexible strategy to cope with an Israeli defense based on the settlements.

U.S. experts on the area say that helicopters used as gunships and troop transports would enable an attacker to avoid strong points and move through less-defended areas.

Technology also has given the attacker not only more accurate long-range artillery but surface-to-surface missiles of an accuracy as great as heavy guns.

Western officers also believe that the Israelis may be minimizing for political purposes the prospect that Arab protests against Jewish settlements on the West Bank might move from the present political desire to guerrilla warfare.

The basic Israeli military assumption had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.



A CAMPAIGN LIFT — A Liberal Party candidate, Michael Baume, left, greets Malcolm Fraser, Australia's prime minister. Two polls Wednesday, three days before the vote, showed Mr. Fraser's coalition 10 to 11 percentage points behind the Labor Party.

Coup Plot Is Denied By Japan After Probe

Reuters

Editorial residence with napalm in June

1980 and occupy parliament.

TOKYO — After a weeklong investigation, the Japanese government on Wednesday again denied an allegation that members of the armed forces had plotted a coup that was aborted in 1980.

Masaharu Gotoda, the chief cabinet secretary, said at a press conference: "The government concluded, after a thorough investigation ... that there was no attempt to plot."

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Mr. Narasaki, nicknamed "bomber" because of his frequent disclosures of military secrets, also said that military authorities, after uncovering the plot, had done nothing except secretly reprimand 112 troops, including 42 high-ranking air force officers.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised an investigation.

Yanosuke Narasaki, an opposition member of parliament for the small Shinpan party, said Feb. 21 that the plot called for about 10,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to bomb the prime minister's office.

Government and military officials had denied the charge immediately after it was made public last week and promised

BRIEFS Governors Urge U.S. To Reduce Its Deficits

By John Herbers

New York Times Service

—WASHINGTON — In a shift away from their past policy on the federal budget, the nation's governors have appealed to the federal government to reduce U.S. deficits by slowing military spending and restricting expenditures for some domestic programs, including Social Security.

The National Governors Association Tuesday adopted, by a vote of 30-10, a bipartisan compromise resolution that also called for more social programs for the poor to be continued at their present levels.

Democratic and Republican leaders of the association called the action as a first step by governors to try to influence the U.S. government's spending and taxing policies.

"For the first time, we are wrestling with the full weight of the U.S. government," said Governor Scott M. Matheson of Utah, president of the association, as the governors began debate on the issue at the close of their winter meeting here.

He pointed out that in past years governors lobbied in Washington on grants and programs that had a direct impact on their states but had not tried to influence such national concerns as military spending and monetary and fiscal policies. But, he said, a new approach has become necessary because most states have been forced, because of the recession, to cut services and raise taxes.

Governor Matheson, Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois, a Republican who is president-elect of the association, and others had to hold back opposition from both the left and right. Before the resolution was approved by a show of hands, the governors defeated, 25-16, a substitute plan, that would have been even more critical of President Ronald Reagan's budget proposals.

Several conservative Republicans were opposed to the governors intervening at all in fiscal policy and military spending, but they, too, were isolated as the resolution rolled up to approval.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan defended his military budget and termed as unfair some remarks that his policies were harming the poor.

After the vote Tuesday, Richard S. Williamson, assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs,

Peru Bus Crash Kills 32

Reuters

LIMA — At least 32 persons were killed when a bus fell down a ravine in the Andes mountains and into the Mantaro River Tuesday, police reported. Eight passengers were seriously injured.

and that although Mr. Reagan still strongly disagreed with the governors' on military spending, the resolution could be helpful in achieving cuts in some domestic programs.

The governors were encouraged in their efforts by the chairman of the House and Senate Budget Committees, Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, and James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, who told the governors they approved of the move to slow military spending.

The proposal had these main features:

- A budget for 1984 which would reduce the U.S. deficit to 2 percent of the gross national product, or \$90 billion by 1988.

- Enactment of the recommendations of the Bipartisan Commission on Social Security, which would delay cost-of-living increases from July to January and increase the payroll tax and self-employed tax.

- Restrict spending to three-fourths of the rate of inflation in such discretionary programs as grants to state and local governments, assistance to business and commerce, veterans' care and foreign aid.

- Provide close to the amounts authorized by law for welfare, food stamp, student loans, farm price supports, general revenue sharing and unemployment insurance.

Walter Kutschmann closes the door on a photographer at his beach apartment.

Nazi Suspect Is Found in Argentina

United Press International

MIRAMAR, Argentina — Argentine journalists said they interviewed a man suspected of being a Nazi war criminal, who apparently is living under an assumed name on the Atlantic Coast.

Walter Kutschmann's presence in Argentina was recently disclosed by Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Vienna-based Jewish Documentation Center, who said Mr. Kutschmann was responsible for the deaths of 2,000 Jews in Poland during World War II.

Reporters for the private news agency Diarios y Noticias said Tuesday that they had spoken briefly with Mr. Kutschmann, who lives in Miramar, 330 miles (530 kilometers) south of Buenos Aires.

Mr. Kutschmann, who uses the name Pedro Olmo, responded "no comment" when a reporter asked him whether he knew that he had been accused of murdering thousands of Jews, the reporters said. He said he had arrived in Argentina after the war.

He asked reporters to leave him alone, and when a photographer took his picture, he accused him of committing "a hostile act" and slammed the door, the agency said.

House Panel Approves Bill on Social Security

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has approved key provisions of a \$165-billion Social Security rescue bill that would delay this year's cost-of-living benefit increase for six months, increase the Social Security tax next year and make new federal employees part of the Social Security trust fund.

The bill, approved Tuesday by the panel, would also tax part of the benefits of higher-income retirees.

Retirement benefits and disability payments are provided under the Social Security program.

An effort by Representative Andrew Jacobs Jr., an Indiana Democrat, to strike the provision covering new federal employees and instead pump general Treasury revenues into the Social Security trust fund was defeated by voice vote.

The bill would close the entire long-range Social Security deficit, estimated at 2.09 percent of taxable payroll. Basic benefits for future retirees would be reduced slightly. That would be done through a formula change to be phased in from the year 2000 to

2008 and by raising the Social Security tax on employers and employees by 0.24 percentage points in the year 2015.

The tax rate, now 6.7 percent, is scheduled to climb to 7.65 percent by 1990.

Republicans withdrew an amendment that would have gradually raised the basic retirement age to 67 after the panel's chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, pledged that rules governing floor debate would allow a vote on such a proposal.

Mr. Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, said House leaders would also allow a vote on using only taxes to solve the final third of the long-term problem, as favored by the Rules Committee chairman, Claude Pepper, a Florida Democrat.

Before approving coverage for new federal employees, the committee had raised the limits to \$24,500 and \$31,500 with a special phase-in mechanism and the full committee Tuesday, on an amendment by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, a Missouri Democrat, raised the cutoffs to \$25,000 and \$32,000, also with a phase-in.

In another change, the committee gave self-employed people, whose Social Security taxes would rise under the bill, a tax credit instead of a deduction to help offset the increase.

The panel also voted to remove Social Security from the unified federal budget to isolate it from budget pressures, as the president-

commission earlier this year and endorsed by President Ronald Reagan and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat.

The Ways and Means Committee stuck closely to the commission recommendations, but made several changes. The commission had originally proposed taxing half the Social Security benefits of retirees whose income from other sources was \$20,000 in the case of an individual or \$25,000 in the case of a married couple filing jointly.

A Ways and Means subcommittee had raised the limits to \$24,500 and \$31,500 with a special phase-in mechanism and the full committee Tuesday, on an amendment by Representative W. Henson Moore, a Louisiana Republican, to also include all sitting federal judges and all political and executive-level appointees to federal jobs.

The major provisions of the rescue plan were recommended by a bipartisan presidential advisory committee.

The report is a "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government source said. In a statement Tuesday, the human rights organization said some political opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko had been deliberately killed or died from lack of medical attention while in prison.

The reports are "collection of malicious low-level gossip gathered from persons of poor repute who line up before the doors of refugee welcoming services in Brussels or in Paris," a government

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Internment Report

After Pearl Harbor, the United States rounded up 120,000 Japanese-Americans, most of them citizens, and shipped them to detention camps. The action, excused on grounds of military necessity, was rooted in "race prejudice, war hysteria and failure of political leadership," according to a report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Congress created the commission to respond to decades of festering resentment and demands for reparations. On the moral question, the report's well-documented conclusion is not novel. Eugene Rostow wrote as early as 1945 that the internment program was motivated by "ignorant race prejudice, not facts." What is news, and important, is that an arm of government has finally condemned this sad chapter of history.

The report points out that "not a single documented act of espionage, sabotage, or fifth-column activity was committed by an American citizen of Japanese ancestry or by a resident Japanese alien on the West Coast" before, during or after the internment. It also describes how no less a patriot than J. Edgar Hoover rebutted the military's assertion that it was impossible to separate the loyal from the disloyal. No such claim was ever made about Americans of German or Italian ancestry.

Initial overreaction might have been excus-

able, but the program lasted far too long. The allied victory at Midway in 1942 removed any realistic fear of a Japanese landing on American shores. Behind the scenes, sobered officials questioned the relocation program throughout 1943, but President Roosevelt prolonged it past the 1944 election.

It seemed that national ideals of equality and justice had gone to war along with everything else. The Supreme Court deplored race prejudice but, over eloquent dissent, sustained the conviction of a loyal citizen, Fred Korematsu, for resisting internment.

Justice Robert Jackson complained that the judicial blessing "lies around like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need."

Witnesses before the commission were split over the feasibility of individual reparations; it has deferred any proposals to a later report. In our view, symbolic atonement would be most appropriate — like a scholarship fund for Japanese-American students. An even more important way to make amends would be to set forth principles against a recurrence of the tragedy. These could hold the nation to an ideal for which many Americans thought they fought in World War II: that the rights of citizenship in no way depend on race or ancestry.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

More Aid for Salvador?

Should more aid be provided to El Salvador, as the Reagan administration requests? Of course. It is an \$80-million-a-year war — that is the amount sent last year and sought next year. This year, the foreign aid bill collapsed, leaving El Salvador short by \$60 million. Not to provide it would probably finish off the government. Is that what the Congress wants?

The trouble is that the administration and its critics are drawing divergent conclusions from the condition that has launched this latest argument, the sagging of the Salvadoran war effort. The administration would build through its program of financing the war (while sending more advisers), trying to edge forward reforms and human rights, and cosponsoring the local government's plan to draw the opposition into its electoral scheme. The doubters fear the bottom is dropping out. They urge an effort to save the American investment by promoting negotiations.

They are right. The administration equates talks with letting the guerrillas "shoot their way into power." But a little perspective is in order. The generals who are now on top shot their way in. Granted, at American prodding they have devolved uncertain power on a body elected since. If full power had actually been

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Pope's Visit

If further proof were needed of Pope John Paul II's physical and moral courage, after his visits to Britain and Argentina last year, it would be furnished by his insistence on making the tour of eight Central American countries. He refuses, we are told, to wear a bullet-proof vest, even though he knows it is to be hit by a bullet. Similarly, he refuses to shield himself from the fire of controversy surrounding the church's mission, which rage as fiercely in Central America as in any part of the world.

It is more than ever clear that the civil war in El Salvador can be ended only by negotiation and dialogue, and the pope would hardly be betraying his pastoral mission if he said as much. The American ambassador in El Salvador is one of a number of influential Americans now believed to favor such a solution. The support of the pope may be just what they need to convince the Salvadoran extreme right that it must be tried.

— The Times (London).

Shadows Over Portugal

The replacement at the head of the Portuguese Social Democratic Party of the outgoing prime minister, Francisco Pinto Balsemão, by a collective leadership, reduces the chances that a new center-right government will emerge after the April 25 legislative elections and increases the likelihood of a return to power of the socialist Mario Soares.

Both Mr. Balsemão's adversaries and his supporters believe he has paid for his lack of authority and for his inability to rally around himself a larger part of the Portuguese political kaleidoscope. As always, these sorts of criticisms contain a large measure of injustice. But it is true that Mr. Balsemão lacked his predecessor's stature, and he inherited an economic and social situation that only worsened under his government.

Mr. Soares, if he wins, will have to face up to an inflation rate of over 20 percent, a slipping of the escudo of more than one percentage

— Les Echos (Paris).

The French Elections

Next Sunday's municipal elections on the French side of the Rhine cannot compare for importance with the German poll. Some French commentators even think that the economic factor makes the German parliamentary elections more important for France than its own choice of town councillors and mayors. But the mayoral significance should not be underestimated.

A nationwide vote of censure, which is what the right is hoping for and may get, will not change the political orientation decided by the 1981 election of President Mitterrand and the heavily left-wing National Assembly. But it could tempt the president to remove Mr. Mitterrand, treating him as a scapegoat prime minister in the Fifth Republic tradition.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Salvadoran Trap

The Reagan administration will be making a serious and perhaps irrevocable mistake if it commits itself to a deeper military involvement in El Salvador without first making a determined effort to contain the civil war there through negotiations between the warring factions.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger argues that additional help is needed to save the Salvadoran security forces from possible defeat. There is talk of increasing the number of U.S. military advisers in the country. The administration still thinks the most effective way out of the crisis in El Salvador is military, not diplomatic. That is a shortsighted strategy that will only further entrap the United States.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR MARCH 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Wall Street Welcome

NEW YORK — Initiations of new members on the New York Stock Exchange have once again assumed a degree of life and versatility that had been sadly lacking during the last six months of indigo atmosphere on Wall Street. Where, in the months gone by, a new member was allowed to appear on the floor with hardly any demonstration over his advent, such neophytes now make to undergo a series of ordeals that he is able to forget subsequently only after a diligent night's application of liniment. These esoteric "greetings" to new brokers on the floor by the older members had their inauguration years ago and are again becoming an Exchange tradition.

1933: The Chinese Hit Back

PEKING — In a fierce counterattack, the Chinese have recaptured the strategically situated town of Lingyuan, one of the main gateways to Jehol City, which fell to the Japanese when a battalion of defense troops commanded by General Tueng Fu-tung deserted their position and went over to the Japanese. The Chinese are reported to be holding the Chihlieng pass against the Japanese advance. General Sun Tien-ying, commander of the forces in that area, who was reported to have surrendered to the Japanese, telegraphed Marshall Chang Hsueh-liang, reaffirming his loyalty. General Sun said he still holds key positions, adding, "I will fight to the finish."

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1963), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

PHILIP M. FOISIE

Executive Editor

WALTER WELLS

Editor

ROBERT K. McCABE

Deputy Editor

SAMUEL A. BERNSTEIN

Associate Editor

CARL GEWIRTZ

Associate Editor

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718. Heraclio, Cahier Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Water N. Thayer.

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Lecour, 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. 3-285618. Telex 61170. U.S. capital: \$100,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 132021126. Commission Paritaire No. 340231. U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The writer is a Washington-based syndicated columnist.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1983

Surviving a Nuclear War: It Isn't Living

By Herbert L. Abrams

BOSTON — When Charles Kupperman, adviser to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, says, "It is possible for any society to survive a nuclear war" and "Nuclear war is a destructive thing but still in large part a physics problem," what does he mean by "survival"?

The physicist Edward Teller has an answer. In his recent book, "The Pursuit of Simplicity," he assails the myth of the apocalypse, the myth that a full-scale nuclear war would wipe out mankind. He then defines survival in terms of an extraordinary parallel. He describes the invasion of Persia in 1219 by the armies of Genghis Khan, intent on killing "everyone they could find."

"Perhaps," he says, "there is no example of greater havoc in human history. Yet at least 10 percent of the Persian population survived." For Dr. Teller, the death of 90 percent of the inhabitants of Persia represented "survival." He would use the same word to describe the extinction of 90 percent of our population in a nuclear war. This is a narrow-minded use of the word, designed to obscure its full meaning.

We can only marvel at the relaxed and amiable insistence of the nuclear predators and the nuclear winners who "know" that survival is possible. Of course it is. In a literal sense, Dr. Teller is right. The human race, unlike the dinosaurs, will survive over the next few millennia, if only in the Southern Hemisphere.

When Dr. Teller speaks of survival, he really means species survival. To survive is to remain alive: Its meaning is confined to the metabolic life process. By no stretch of the linguistic imagination

does species survival address the quality of life. This use of the word speaks to duration, to time, but avoids the fabric of living.

Species survival, however, does not guarantee political or economic or social survival, or biological and physical survival, or psychological survival. Political survival is a central assumption of civil defense: Free elections and the free enterprise system will prevail. Nowhere is the sense that chaos and anarchy may equally dominate the American and Soviet wastelands.

For the individual, what must be defined is acceptable survival: life with quality. Family, Friends, Home, Neighbors, Worshiping with acquaintances and family, Lincoln Center, the Museum of Modern Art, Fifth Avenue. Add to that the fire department, the police, transportation and the power companies, and some of the ingredients of social survival emerge. These considerations must be placed in the perspective of a monstrous rubble pile near a great, gaping crater.

The medical problems of survivors will so far exceed the capacity of available resources that physical survival will surely be tenuous. But even in conventional war, the dead exact a toll among the living that reflects the fragile nature of psychological survival. In the post-nuclear world, anything that permits the individual to endure will be permissible.

In the concentration camps, as the psychiatrist Bruno Bettelheim has noted, existence meant for

some a complete disintegration of autonomy and self-respect — cheating fellow prisoners or turning spy for the Gestapo.

Here, then, is a glimpse of the real meaning of survival — living through privation and degradation as the central ingredients of life. Living only in time.

Thoughts such as these rarely trouble the nuclear strategists. In their lexicon, survival has become a term so deliberately ambiguous that it supports policy decisions that would otherwise be unacceptable even to those making them.

Survival must be depoliticized. We must learn to use the politics of survival not to obscure, and thereby to pursue nuclear war-fighting strategies, but to clarify, and thereby to heighten the urgency of risk-taking in the negotiating process.

This requires a clear concept of our adversaries' views and an understanding of their acceptable goals and interests. It demands an attack on the assumption that we are forever enemies and that nuclear weapons can defend us. The tempering effect of the reality of survival on the negotiating framework must preclude bellicose threats and rigid posturing.

The dimensions of survival as we understand them must be conveyed ever more widely to policymakers. Even the true believers among us may be shaken by the facts.

The writer is a professor at Harvard Medical School and chairman of the radiology department at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Measuring The Split In Israel

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The political crisis that has divided Israel since the invasion of Lebanon teaches a lesson by its very existence. One might lightly name it the lesson of the less-than-whomining majority.

"Whomining" is an old word. The Oxford English Dictionary says it dates from the 16th century and means submerging, burying under snow or storm. Even then the word had implications of mind "overwhelming" was an unnecessary misnomer. Nonetheless, to distinguish between the two words can clarify a point.

If a government had to have overwhelming support for its important decisions, little would be accomplished. But in something like Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the government had better have more than a mere majority behind it. A simple 51 percent is not enough. The opposition in that case is too important, and divides a constant threat to the legitimacy of the majority.

When a government tries to override this opposition, to ignore it, to credit it, it cannot. The majority eventually has its way. If only negatively — by making the majority's policy so congested and controversial, and so threatened by the prospect of an opinion shift, that the government loses its authority.

Thus it has not been "Israel's policy" in Lebanon that has been overtaken so much as Begin and Sharon's policy. Even those who might in other circumstances wish to enjoy Israel's support recognize this and are, accordingly, friendless. Lebanon's president, Amine Gemayel, has shown none of the enthusiasm his late brother Bashir had for the Israeli link. It is one thing to become the ally of a powerful country. But only a fool uses up his own credibility by tying himself to foreign leaders heavily contested in their country, whose survival is in doubt.

One says this as a detached judgment, an attempt to diagnosis the malady that has struck Israel and weakened it. The fact is that expansionist policy cannot be sustained in Israel without causing serious political damage to Israel itself, and without bringing an important change in Israel's relation to the Jewish communities in the Western democracies, as well as to the non-Jewish publics in those countries.

Mr. Begin's government, nonetheless,

wants a majority and can, and undoubtedly will, continue to populate the West Bank with Jewish settlers, refuse to contemplate a new Palestinian political entity, and maintain effective Israeli control over southern Lebanon. It has its democratic mandate, expressing a political vision derived from a secular revisionist Zionism and also from a certain religious triumphalism.

But it will do so at the cost to the civil peace and the moral cohesion and assurance of the Israeli nation. Opponents of its policies make out only a prudential case but a sane one, rejecting the vision animating Mr. Begin's government. The country was united when the questions were of survival in the new land and when that clearly were defensive, based upon Israel by its enemies. Israel is not united today, nor is the Jewish community overseas.

It is all reminiscent of the Vietnam controversy in the United States in the 1960s, and of what went on in the Netherlands and France during their colonial wars. Even now people can reasonably debate who was right or wrong in the controversies over Vietnam, Algeria, even Indonesia. The Dutch struggled to keep their colony in the 1940s. They argue over whether the army was stabbed in the back, colonial settlers betrayed, principles abandoned.

Yet the objective lesson of these episodes has been that a democratic government cannot indefinitely ride over a substantial minority, on matters that engage intense and essentially moral opposition, without suffering grave damage. That is the problem Mr. Begin faces today.

International Herald Tribune

All Rights Reserved

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Italian Protest

Regarding "Bush Meets Italians" (IHT, Feb. 7):

Which Italians did Mr. Bush meet? I have witnessed a large and growing movement of people within Italy who are against the installation of cruise missiles at Comiso. Recently, Bishop Luigi Bettazzi of Ivrea chided the parties in government for their inaction and accused them of hoping to "divide the huge sums of money connected with the base between them." I find it disturbing that Mr. Bush met only with these same parties in government while he was in Italy.

Ialian state radio has maintained total silence about the opposition to the base at Comiso, the only exception being one hour of time conceded at the end of a two-week hunger strike in Comiso last November.

Since February 1982, when a petition against the base attracted the signatures of 12,000 of 18,000 voters in Comiso and one million out of four million voters in Sicily, there have been numerous demonstrations ranging in size from 1,000 to 100,000 — including a rally to welcome a group that marched from Milan to Comiso to demonstrate their opposition to the base.

The Protestant churches of Italy and various segments of the Catholic world are actively working to prevent

the installation of the cruise missiles at Comiso. Recently, Bishop Luigi Bettazzi of Ivrea chided the parties in government for their inaction and accused them of hoping to "divide the huge sums of money connected with the base between them." I find it disturbing that Mr. Bush met only with these same parties in government while he was in Italy.

Lack of coverage by both the Italian and international media is preventing people from understanding Italian opinion on the scheduled missile deployment at Comiso.

DAVID EDWARD TOBIN.

Florence.

U.S. House Approves Jobs Bill

Conservation Corps Wins Strong Support

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has approved, over the objections of the Reagan administration, a bill that would establish an American Conservation Corps to provide jobs for young people preserving U.S. natural resources.

The 301-87 vote Tuesday showed the breadth of support in the House, where 70 Republicans joined 231 Democrats in voting for the measure.

The outlook for the bill in the Senate is uncertain. But Senate supporters said they believed that the wide margin in the House would create momentum for passage of a similar bill in the Senate.

Representative John F. Seibering, a Democrat from Ohio and the chief sponsor of the House bill, said the program would have the same goals as the Civilian Conservation Corps, which provided jobs to three million Americans during the Depression. Those goals, he said, are to generate employment and to help preserve public lands and natural resources.

Members of the proposed corps would perform activities such as the conservation of forests, fish and wildlife; the preservation of historic and cultural sites; the development of roads, trails and recreational areas; flood and water pollution control; fire prevention; the restoration of city parks and the reclamation of strip-mined lands.

A Republican supporter of the bill, Representative Douglas K. Bereuter of Nebraska, said: "The American Conservation Corps is not a slickly packaged version of a pork-barrel boondoggle. It's based on a proven concept. We said those participating would learn valuable skills."

Representative Seibering estimated that each year the bill would provide work for 100,000 Americans aged 15 to 25. The measure would authorize \$60 million in the current fiscal year and \$300 million in each of the next six years.

The bill says that in selecting people for the conservation corps, the government shall give "special consideration" to "economically, socially, physically and educationally disadvantaged youths."

Representative Bill Frenzel, a Minnesota Republican, recalling the Civilian Conservation Corps, said the Seibering bill was "a perfect symbol of the old politics of the 1930s."

He added: "These are not priority jobs. They may not be useful jobs, and they may be the most expensive jobs we've ever had."

Later this week, the House is expected to consider a larger bill providing \$4.6 billion for employment programs, including public works projects, and humanitarian aid such as shelter for homeless people.

French Police Link 4 To Extremist Group

Reuters

PARIS — Police have arrested four persons suspected of having links with Direct Action, a banned extremist group, police sources said Wednesday.

The four, two French citizens, one British and one Algerian, were arrested last weekend at Ery, a southern Paris suburb.



United Press International
Anne McGill Burford, the EPA administrator, after a meeting Tuesday on Capitol Hill.

Reagan Grants Congress Access To All Documents for EPA Probe

The Associated Press

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan ordered Wednesday that Congress be granted access to all Environmental Protection Agency documents sought by House and Senate committees investigating the agency.

But the president refused to appoint an independent commission to conduct an impartial investigation into allegations of agency misconduct.

Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, who relayed Mr. Reagan's orders to reporters, said Mr. Reagan continues to support the EPA administrator, Anne McGill Burford, despite calls from

several congressmen for her resignation.

In a separate interview, James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff said "there are no present plans" to fire Mrs. Burford.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan, who is at his ranch near Santa Barbara, received a briefing Wednesday morning on the EPA situation from Mr. Baker. Mr. Speakes said the president directed that Congress "shall continue to have complete access to any and all documents they seek in conjunction with oversight of the Environmental Protection Agency."

In addition, Mr. Reagan ordered the Justice Department to "meet promptly" with Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, to receive from him "all information he may have in reference to allegations of misconduct at the EPA."

On Tuesday, Mr. Dingell said sworn testimony by three EPA employees contradicted the sworn account of Rita M. Lavelle, formerly EPA assistant administrator, of the handling of one California case. He called on the president to refer the matter to the Justice Department for possible prosecution for perjury. Miss Lavelle was fired Feb. 7 by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Dingell also said Tuesday that closed testimony before his House Energy and Commerce investigations subcommittee indicates EPA documents withheld from Congress by Mr. Reagan on a claim of executive privilege support allegations that the \$1.6-billion "superfund," toxic waste cleanup program was manipulated for political purposes.

The agency quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Qi Huiyuan, as saying that President Ronald Reagan, in an interview in Human Events, a conservative U.S. newspaper, had "gravely distorted" the joint communiqué of August 1982.

In the document, the United States said it intended to reduce gradually its arms sales to Taiwan, leading over a period of time to a final resolution," while China noted that its "fundamental policy" was to strive for a peaceful reunification of Taiwan with "the motherland."

Mr. Reagan was quoted by Human Events as saying "we did not give an inch" in signing the document. The United States' view, Mr. Hughes said, "is that the communiqué speaks for itself."

Earthquake Shakes Lima

The Associated Press

LIMA — A strong earthquake shook Lima early Wednesday, but caused no casualties, the Civil Defense Agency said.

Louis Vuitton. The art of travel.



V

Some travellers have talent. They look upon travel as an art.

These true connoisseurs require the best instruments, and it is for them that the Louis Vuitton craftsmen manufacture luggage.

For well over one hundred years, they have fashioned trunks, suitcases, and bags that

bear the Louis Vuitton stamp of durability, strength and refinement. They scrupulously choose materials that meet the most exacting standards. They also perpetuate the tradition of custom-made luggage.

The Louis Vuitton concept of luggage is unique. It has been maintained since 1854.

In Paris and the major cities of the world.

LOUIS VUITTON
MAISON FONDÉE EN 1854

Tonight could be the night

A touch of elegance and style... Cosmopolitan dining flair... And a fling with Lady Luck. What more exciting way to unwind and relax.

To make your evening out an evening to remember, discover these 3 glittering, gilt-edged addresses:



Spielcasino Aachen

Intriguing international atmosphere. Avant-garde entertainments with more than 100 works by leading contemporary artists.

First-class Gala Restaurant (Michelin star). Dancing in Club Zero.



Spielcasino Oeynhausen

Germany's latest, tasteful gaming salons in the midst of the lovely Kurpark. Sophisticated ambience created by innovative architecture, lighting, color and art. Gourmet dining. Slot machines. Roulette. Black-Jack daily from 3 p.m.



Spielcasino Bremen

Warm, inviting club atmosphere on celebrated Böttcherstrasse. Choice dishes in the Flett-Restaurant; drinks in the Nautilus Bar.

Roulette. Black Jack (Baccara in Aix-la-chapelle) daily from 3 p.m.

Messieurs, Mesdames — Faites vos jeux.

ACROS:

1 Meats or

2 Mo

3 This put

mark on

Antony.

4 Pop

5 Minerv

Plane

6 Email

7 French

affirma

8 Flaw

9 Pay dir

10 Gendy:

dir.

11 Metz p

in 1982

12 Quahog

13 Histori

14 Marabu

15 His q

16 Minerv

17 French

18 Ring-u

kind

19 — sa

20 Bow an

scrape

21 Quahog

22 Histori

23 Marabu

24 His q

25 Minerv

26 French

27 Ring-u

kind

28 — sa

29 Bow an

scrape

30 Featire

31 Gibbon

32 Base

33 Comme

34 Invera

35 Knob

36 Canva

37 Lower

38 In beef

40 City in

Pakistan

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

SCIENCE

The Universe and Dr. Hawking

By Michael Harwood

THE theoretical physicist, although he deals in such arcane, modern concepts as curved time and space, is part of a philosophical and spiritual tradition older than recorded history. He seeks to know not just life as he experiences it but how the hidden parts of the universe work and fit together.

These questions and the new knowledge to which they lead are so far from our daily round of getting, spending, surviving and reproducing that they demand a special language and symbolism in which to discuss them. That isolates the theoretical physicist from the intellectual mainstream.

"It demands an exceptional ability to concentrate, to remember, to make connections between ideas. It is perhaps significant, then, that Stephen W. Hawking, a physicist whose insights about gravity and matter are changing the way we look at the universe, should have attained his intellectual stature while his body was failing him, atrophying, shaping him increasingly into a cerebral being."

Dr. Hawking is attempting to unify two great theoretical breakthroughs in 20th-century physics, seeking whether there is one bigger law from which all the other laws can be derived. The first, general relativity, deals with predictable events and huge objects, such as stars and planets. The other, quantum mechanics, deals with minute details inside the atom, an arena where we have not learned to predict events precisely.

He has already provided strong proof that if Einstein's general relativity theory is correct the universe had a beginning — the "big bang." Although astronomers are still only on the verge of proving by observation the existence of black holes in space, the theoreticians have drawn an increasingly detailed picture of what black holes ought to like. Among Dr. Hawking's key contributions to this process was his finding that they are not simply black holes, cold and dead collections of invisible matter, with gravitational power so strong that nothing radiates from them, but have temperature and some can be extremely active, bright and hot.

NOW 41 years old, Dr. Hawking holds the Lucasian professorship of mathematics at Cambridge. He is several minutes late for our first meeting. These past few months have been exceptionally hectic for him. He has organized and acted as host of a three-week conference on the very early universe, has been to the United States three times to accept four honorary degrees and will leave with his wife in a few days on another visit to the United States. Before they go, they will give a party for a daughter — one of their three children — so the Hawking household at sixes and sevens.

He comes around a corner into the common — a figure straight folded into an electric wheelchair, left arm crossed over right to grip the control dial. He appears to be of medium height; at a guess, he doesn't weigh as much as 120 pounds. For almost all of his professional life, Stephen Hawking has been afflicted with a progressive and incurable motor-neuron disease, and although his mental capacities have not been affected, driving his wheelchair is one of the few things he can still do for himself.

His speech — for many years difficult to understand — can now be interpreted only by those closest to him; to a stranger's ears it sounds like a soft gravelly tenor hum. So for the purposes of our interviews, he has arranged for a "translator," Don N. Page, an American physicist, a former postdoctoral researcher in his department who returns each summer to visit and work with Hawking.

MOST of us can take a book down from a shelf, flip through it, put it back and try another one. That isn't possible for him. He can't hold a book, never mind rise to take it from a shelf. He can't take notes, either. I ask him if he has a photographic memory for the material he reads. "Not a photographic memory, no, I don't remember all the details, but I can remember the basic ideas."

Dr. Hawking's head rests against the back of the wheel chair. Dr. Page leans close, mouth to each phrase to be certain he has caught it, often pauses and asks for a repetition, speaks a phrase back sometimes to make certain, corrects himself.

"I tend to avoid equations as much as possible," Dr. Hawking says. "I simply can't manage very

complicated equations, so I have developed geometrical ways of thinking instead. I choose to concentrate on problems that can be given a geometrical, diagrammatic interpretation. I can manage equations so long as they don't involve too many terms."

The belief in theoretical concepts, such as black holes, which cannot be observed at the time, has a long and honorable history in physics. In one sense, however, this approach through the invisible has been elevated recently to become the center line of a major avenue

of research. It is perhaps significant, then, that Dr. Hawking, a physicist whose insights about gravity and matter are changing the way we look at the universe, should have attained his intellectual stature while his body was failing him, atrophying, shaping him increasingly into a cerebral being.

so to do a lot of revision would involve too much of other people.

Attention to detail is not crucial to Dr. Hawking's contribution. Harvard's William Press explains that at the frontiers of theoretical physics what is needed is not precision but "Key overview ideas — great organizational principles, from which the details can follow. And then, of course, working out those details, ultimately to compare them with experiment, with reality — that involves technique and calculation, and so forth. That's what Stephen leaves, by both necessity and choice, to his collaborators, and Stephen is the one who tries to come up with the great ideas that make these calculations possible. His track record on that is not just superb. It makes him one of the greatest physicists of our age."

Dr. Hawking once told an interviewer he wanted to know why the universe exists at all and why it is as it is. I quote that to him and ask if his search has a religious component. "I suppose so. But I would have thought that everyone would want to know that." Is the search in competition with religion? "If one took that attitude," he replies, "then Newton — a very religious man — would not have discovered the law of gravity. The whole history of human thought has been to try to understand what the universe was like. I think you can do that without prejudice as to the idea that God exists. Even if God created the universe, we want to know what it is like."

YET man does need to explain the Beginning, the First Cause. How did it all start — and what existed to make a start possible? Science has not achieved that explanation, and the theoretical physicists are still searching. "I have an idea that people would feel happier with the idea of a big bang than of a universe that existed forever and ever," says Dr. Hawking. "The big bang may not be very like Genesis, but at least you can regard it as a creation, and you can invoke God as the creator. But if you had a universe that existed forever, people might feel there was not much room for God. I was at a conference on cosmology at the Vatican last year, and the Roman Catholic Church seems to be very happy with the idea of the big bang."

The search for the beginning, he believes, will not be complete until we are able to understand the "boundary conditions," or what "preceded" the Beginning — what matter, what space, what time. "By the boundary conditions I mean the question of whether time had a beginning, and if so what the universe was like at the beginning, if time does not have a beginning, what does determine the condition of matter in the universe?"

In search of the answer to these questions, Dr. Hawking has followed a path marked by signposts that so far are invisible except to the imagination — ideas proposed by theoreticians but not yet supported by direct observation. One of these is black holes. Nearly two centuries ago, an English astronomer, John Mitchell, pointed out that a heavy star, if sufficiently compact, would have a gravitational field so strong that not even particles of light would have enough velocity to escape. In this century, theoreticians have shown that the same effect would be produced by the collapse of a large celestial body — its density would become increasingly great as it fell in upon itself — and, further, that large stars must collapse when most of their nuclear fuel is spent.

The effect on nearby objects can be fatal, as the black hole attracts and swallows more and more matter and grows in mass and size. In the heart of a black hole lies the second of the main signposts along Dr. Hawking's path, something known as a "singularity" — a point that might be fantastically, infinitely small, a theoretical edge of space and time. Toward that edge, that minuscule point, race unimaginable speeds; all the matter sucked into a black hole, all the matter of a star or even a universe, to be crushed into a region of infinite density from which nothing escapes and where none of the known laws of physics apply.

D.R. HAWKING'S first major contribution to our picture of the universe was his demonstration with a colleague, Roger Penrose, that the big bang began with a singularity. (Then the space in which the big bang started. I asked him,

was at first no bigger than the proverbial head of the pin? "Yes," he said, "that's about right. We're not sure whether it came from a absolute zero size, but we know that it must have been very small indeed.")

The belief in theoretical concepts, such as black holes, which cannot be observed at the time, has a long and honorable history in physics. In one sense, however, this approach through the invisible has been elevated recently to become the center line of a major avenue

of research. Dr. Hawking has used quantum theory and found that in the vicinity of a black hole the uncertainty is particularly bad. There is no way to predict either the position or the speed of the particles emitted by a black hole. Dr. Hawking says this suggests "that God not only plays dice but also sometimes throws them where they cannot be seen."

Moreover, connecting links have been proven between quantum theory and every known physical field of force except gravity, so, as Dr. Hawking has said, consistency seems to require that general relativity theory be brought in under the tent of quantum theory. This is known as "quantizing gravity," and it is the knotiest problem in physics today. It has resisted solution for more than half a century.

Stephen Hawking grew up in London and in St. Albans, 20 miles north of the city, and prepared for university at St. Albans School. Some commentators have given the impression that he was an indifferent student then, rather as Einstein is said to have been, but according to Dr. Hawking, that picture has been overdrawn. "I wasn't at the top of my form," he concedes, "but it was a very high-powered form."

His father was a doctor who did research in tropical medicine, "so I always had a strong interest in science. I reacted against my father to the extent that I did not go into medicine. I felt that biology and medicine were too descriptive. Not exact enough. Had I known about molecular biology I might have felt differently. I wanted to specialize in mathematics and physics, and my father was very unhappy about that, because he did not think there would be any jobs for mathematicians."

Dr. Hawking began his studies at Oxford in 1959. By the time he was 20, he had decided to become a cosmologist — literally, a student of the universe.

Just as he started graduate work at Cambridge, he began to show symptoms of what was diagnosed as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, which is usually fatal within a short time. "It seemed to be developing very rapidly at first," he said, "and



Dr. Stephen W. Hawking: Searching for the beginning.

I was very depressed. I didn't think there was any point in doing any research, because I didn't feel I would live long enough to get my Ph.D."

But he did not quit, nor did he go to pieces. For one thing, he had good resources to draw on — the buoyancy for which he had been noted at Oxford and, more importantly, his engagement in a life of intellectual challenge. The disease was not the only thing distressing him in those first two years, because he was struggling with his studies. I asked him why he kept going at all after he became ill, and he replied, "I didn't really. At first, I was doing very little work. I had very little mathematical background, so that made it difficult to make any progress. For the first two years as a research student, I got very little research accomplished."

This turning point, which Dr. Hawking describes in a flat cursory way, involved rather momentous developments. One was his falling in love with Jane Wilde, then an undergraduate in London, who

now has a Ph.D. in languages. She proved willing to tie herself to a man whose future might be very short and difficult. He has said that she gave him "the will to live."

At the same time that she came into Dr. Hawking's life, his thesis was rounding into shape, and one guesses he was beginning to sense his power. Dennis Sciama identified the academic turning point as having been the publication of a paper by the theorician Roger Penrose, now a professor at Oxford. The subject of the paper was singularities.

IT HAD long been considered theoretically possible that when a dying star collapsed inward it could continue falling in on itself until all its mass was concentrated in a very small space that would have infinite density and therefore a gravitational field from which nothing could escape. Until Dr.

Hawking began his studies at Oxford in 1959. By the time he was 20, he had decided to become a cosmologist — literally, a student of the universe.

Just as he started graduate work at Cambridge, he began to show

symptoms of what was diagnosed as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, which is usually fatal within a short time. "It seemed to be developing very rapidly at first," he said, "and

I was very depressed. I didn't think there was any point in doing any research, because I didn't feel I would live long enough to get my Ph.D."

But he did not quit, nor did he go to pieces. For one thing, he had good resources to draw on — the buoyancy for which he had been noted at Oxford and, more importantly, his engagement in a life of intellectual challenge. The disease was not the only thing distressing him in those first two years, because he was struggling with his studies. I asked him why he kept going at all after he became ill, and he replied, "I didn't really. At first, I was doing very little work. I had very little mathematical background, so that made it difficult to make any progress. For the first two years as a research student, I got very little research accomplished."

This turning point, which Dr. Hawking describes in a flat cursory way, involved rather momentous developments. One was his falling in love with Jane Wilde, then an undergraduate in London, who

now has a Ph.D. in languages. She proved willing to tie herself to a man whose future might be very short and difficult. He has said that she gave him "the will to live."

At the same time that she came into Dr. Hawking's life, his thesis was rounding into shape, and one guesses he was beginning to sense his power. Dennis Sciama identified the academic turning point as having been the publication of a paper by the theorician Roger Penrose, now a professor at Oxford. The subject of the paper was singularities.

One might wonder whether his disease puts him in a race against time. "I don't think of it that way at all," Dr. Hawking says. "Any theoretical physicist is in a race against time, because as he gets older he gets less able to come up with new ideas. It's all a matter of mental agility."

I reminded him of the barracks song about old soldiers never dying, just fading away, and I asked what old physicists do. He laughed his long, song, one-note laugh: "They try to quantize gravity."

that. Because he had characteristically reached this result by attacking the problem in a broad-brush way, perhaps some of the details he left out were important and would wreck the quantum mechanical solution if they were added. He added them, but he got the same results. "It's a little bit unusual for Stephen," said Don Page, "in that this was a case where he didn't guess the correct answer before hand and then work out the justification for it."

So Dr. Hawking had developed two important and apparently contradictory ways of looking at black holes. In the regime of relativity or gravity theory, large black holes can only grow; in the regime of quantum theory, they can shrink.

Dr. Hawking quickly realized, as the physicist Kip Thorne, of the California Institute of Technology, put it, that the supposedly contradictory results only reflected "two different aspects of a thermodynamic behavior of black holes, so they weren't contradictory at all. They were the same thing, in fact, in different regimes." Dr. Thorne believes "they were the seeds of a great new insight about a unified law that applies in both regimes."

WHAT are Dr. Hawking's chances of solving the quantum-gravity problem and producing a great theory that explains the behavior of all matter? Judging from his career to date, William Press suggests that Dr. Hawking will actually "come up with nothing so simple as the mere answer to that problem," but will go beyond it somehow, leading to new understanding of our universe.

One might wonder whether his disease puts him in a race against time. "I don't think of it that way at all," Dr. Hawking says. "Any theoretical physicist is in a race against time, because as he gets older he gets less able to come up with new ideas. It's all a matter of mental agility."

I reminded him of the barracks song about old soldiers never dying, just fading away, and I asked what old physicists do. He laughed his long, song, one-note laugh: "They try to quantize gravity."

Michael Harwood, a freelance writer who specializes in science and the environment, wrote this article for The New York Times.

ENERGY IN THE AMERICAS

The First Western Hemisphere Conference sponsored jointly by the Oil Daily and the International Herald Tribune

Hyatt Regency Hotel, Houston, April 18-19, 1983

Donald Hodel, United States Secretary of Energy, heads a list of distinguished speakers who will address the International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Energy in the Americas: Coping with a Changing Political and Economic Environment."

The conference will focus on today's key energy issues:

- Mexico's emergence as a major producer.
- The discovery of new supplies in the Santa Maria field off the western U.S. shore.
- Decontrol of natural gas prices in the U.S.
- Canada's new policy of cooperation with other Western Hemisphere nations.

● The continuing effects of oversupply.

● Coping with the malaise in the world economy.

● Reagan's Caribbean Initiative and its meaning for energy suppliers.

● How to develop cooperation among Western Hemisphere nations and energy suppliers.

Senior executives in energy, finance and related fields wishing to register for this conference should return the registration form below.

April 18

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Donald Hodel, U.S. Secretary of Energy

A.M. PANEL: OIL DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS

Bernardo Grossling, Head of Petroleum and Mineral Section and Natural Resources Advisor, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, DC

Bruce Netschert, Vice President, National Economic Research Associates, Washington, DC

René Ortiz Duran, International Energy Consultant, Ecuador. Former Secretary General, OPEC

Robert West, Jr., Chairman, Tesoro Petroleum Corp., Texas. Member, Caribbean/Central American Action Committee

P.M. PANEL: ENERGY POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

Francis Gannon, Special Advisor, Organization of American States, Washington, DC

Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, President, First Boston International, New York. Former Minister of Energy, Peru

Archie Monroe, President, Esso Inter-America, Inc., Florida

Alvaro Parra, Executive Director, Petróleos Venezolanos

Shigeaki Ueda, Director and President, Petrobras Brasileiro

Other leading energy and government officials from Latin America.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Peter Towe, Chairman, Petro-Canada International Assistance Corp., Ontario. Former Canadian Ambassador to the U.S.

A.M. PANEL: CANADA'S NATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ENERGY INDUSTRY

Charles Baillie, Senior Vice President, Toronto Dominion Bank, New York

Robert Blair, President, NOVA, Alberta

Charles Murphy, Chairman, Murphy Oil Corp., Arkansas

AFTERNOON ADDRESS

Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Washington, DC. Former U.S. Ambassador to Canada

P.M. PANEL: ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS: THE U.S. COMMITMENT

Charles Ebinger, Director, Energy and National Security Project, Center for Strategic and Int'l Studies, Georgetown University

William Fisher, Director, Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas

<p

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

in Administration, Transportation and Supply Operations

Sea-Land Industries U.S.A., Inc., is submitting a proposal to the U.S. Navy for the Navy's base operating services at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. As a requirement of the contract, persons for the listed positions must be available for employment. Base support background is desirable.

ADMINISTRATION

Contracts Administration Manager
Insurance Administration Manager
Finance Administration Manager:
Accounting Supervisor
Librarian
Personnel Administration Manager

TRANSPORTATION-MARINE

Manager, Port & Harbor Services
Supervisor, Docks & Navaids
Supervisor, Boat Crews
Supervisor of Boat Maintenance & Repair
Manager, Stevedoring
Supervisor, Stevedore Operations
Supervisor, Schedules
Supervisor, Receiving & Delivery

To be considered please submit your resume as promptly as possible to:



Employment Department
SEA-LAND INDUSTRIES
U.S.A., INC.
P.O. Box 800, Iselin, New Jersey 08830
Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/H/V

300 000 F +

LYON

Directeur export

Vous réussissez dans l'export de matériels destinés à l'agriculture ou aux espaces verts. Vous êtes capable aujourd'hui de prendre en mains la direction export d'un constructeur de taille moyenne (70 millions) qui s'est d'abord concentré sur le marché français pour en devenir le leader, ce qui est fait. Vous proposerez un plan d'action au PDG, très attaché comme vous aux questions commerciales. Vous disposeriez des moyens nécessaires à sa réalisation. L'objectif est d'atteindre 1,5 à 2 millions d'ici 2 ans. OK ? A vous de détecter les importateurs les plus compétents et de négocier avec eux. La discréetion nécessaire nous prive de vous préciser le produit. Il est sur un excellent créneau qui impose une réussite rapide à l'exportation. Vous devrez parler couramment anglais et allemand, bien sûr. Merci d'écrire personnellement à Gérard Schneider qui vous assure toute discréetion (réf. EPH).

SCHNEIDER
RECRUTEMENT

55 montée de Choulans'
69323 Lyon Cedex 05



Director designate

Europe

A large, growing, worldwide non-profit organization largely concerned with relief in areas of fighting and with refugees has extensive publicity and fund-raising activities in Europe employing over fifty people. We are looking for an experienced business manager with a broad European background who may be attracted to working in an organization where there is a real effort to be efficient in the service of a different set of values. He will act as assistant director for a few months and then take over. He will then report directly to the president who is in the U.S.A. candidates of North American origin must speak German. The European activities are centred on Amsterdam and it would be helpful but not vital to live there. Travel will be extensive and will involve occasional visits to other parts of the world. The salary envisaged will be correct for the level of responsibility.

No details are divulged to clients without prior permission.
Applications, quoting reference number, should be addressed to:

PA MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS S.A.
Avenue Louise 386 - 1050 BRUXELLES - BELGIQUE

Amsterdam - Brussels - Frankfurt - Lille - London - Lyon
Madrid - Milan - Nantes - Paris - Strasbourg - Toulouse

INTERNATIONAL AUDIT MANAGER

Bi-Lingual Travel Throughout Europe

The international division of a major Fortune 400 corporation seeks an International Audit Manager, fluent in French and/or German for a once-in-a-lifetime career in a newly created position.

Basic responsibilities will be to oversee and provide audit management for its international operations. This will involve 70% travel, mostly in Europe.

The scope of this position requires 5 or more years accounting experience, including 3 or more years auditing international operations. Public accounting experience, a plus. CPA and/or CIA degrees required, MBA preferred. This Chicago-based position will report to the Director of Auditing.

Our greatest benefit—the majority of Europe. We also offer an excellent salary and comprehensive benefits. For prompt, confidential consideration, please submit letter or resume to:

BOX D 1983, International Herald Tribune,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

"International Positions" appears every Thursday & Saturday

To place an advertisement contact your nearest International Herald Tribune representative or Max Ferrero,
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telephone: 747-12-65.
Telex: 61395

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

An international company is seeking a highly qualified self-starter to organize and operate the financial and administrative function for a Saudi Arabian contract. This appointment is expected to be for a two year period. The position will involve establishing and operating a comprehensive management control system with specific emphasis on budgets and planning. A sound background in procurement and production is essential.

The successful candidate will be a university graduate with 8-10 years of progressively more responsible positions. Prior experience in contracts management and administration is required. Previous Middle East experience is a plus.

The position will initially be on bachelor status with generous leave arrangements, furnished accommodation provided. Compensation package in the region of \$45,000.

Send full resume quoting ref. HT/714 to:
Ray Diamond, Gerrards Recruitment Service,
37 Chapel Side, Moscow Road, London W2 4LL, England.



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK NEW HEADQUARTERS PROJECT, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST IN CONSULTING SERVICES

The Asian Development Bank proposes to construct a new Headquarters building in Manila, Philippines. The Bank intends to engage consulting services to assist in project design and implementation. Consulting firms with international experience and specialist expertise in office building projects comparable to the Bank's proposed project are invited to submit expressions of interest in providing consulting services described below.

The proposed building will provide office accommodation and special facilities ultimately for about 3000 occupants. It is estimated that a total gross area of about 120,000 square meters of floor space will be required exclusive of car-parking requirements. The building will be constructed to modern standards with a number of specialist engineering systems for building automation, systems controls, fire detection and prevention, telecommunications, computer, mechanical, electrical and other building services.

Project Management Consultants will provide services for overall management and control of project activities including planning, scheduling, coordination, contract administration, construction supervision and quality control. The PMC will direct and coordinate the work of other consultants and will administer and supervise the work of contractors.

Architect and Engineering Consultants will provide services for architecture, landscape architecture and engineering work including structural, seismic, civil, mechanical, electrical, telecommunications, fire protection, hydraulic, plumbing, drainage and building systems control. The architect consultant will be the team leader for these services.

Cost Planning and Control/Quantity Surveying Consultants will provide services for cost planning, cost estimating, cost engineering and cost control including preparation of Bills of Quantities.

The Bank will select a separate firm or consortium of firms for each of the above three groups of services. Consulting services will be provided in distinct phases. The services will initially be committed only for the first phase which will be preparation of preliminary sketch plans, cost estimates and detailed proposals for implementation arrangements in subsequent phases. While consulting services will be selected on the basis of consultants' capacity to provide services for all phases of design and implementation, arrangements for consulting services subsequent to the first phase may be changed after the Bank's review of findings and recommendations arising out of the first phase of consulting services. Consultants may offer to provide more than one consulting service. In the first phase of project implementation not more than one service may be performed by one firm or consortium.

Expressions of interest should be concise and as brief as possible but should, inter alia, include:

- a statement nominating the service/s for which you wish to be considered, and the name/s of the proposed firm or consortium of firms;
- specific instances of experience of the proposed firm/s in directly comparable office building projects, and an explanation of the precise role of each firm in those projects;
- summary biodata for the nominated team leader and the key personnel for each specialty service, and their roles in projects given as examples of past experience.

Consultants will be selected and engaged in accordance with the "Guidelines on the Use of Consultants by Asian Development Bank and its Borrowers". After the closing date for expressions of interest a short list of consultants will be compiled, and the short-listed consultants will be provided with further details including Terms of Reference for the consulting services, and will be asked to submit detailed technical proposals for the relevant services.

Expressions of interest, written in English, must be received by the Bank not later than 31 March 1983, and should be addressed to:

Consulting Services Division
Asian Development Bank
P.O. Box 789
Manila, Philippines 2800

Telephone - 831-7251; 831-7211
Telex - (RCA) 23103 ADB PH;
(ITT) 40571 ADB PM;
(ETP) 63587 ADB PN.

Good people make us grow

Excellence in cigarettes first made our name. Today we also make famous beer, soft drinks and other quality products. In Lausanne since 1964, we have now established two regional headquarters for business covering Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Our EFTA, EASTERN EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA Regional Headquarters Marketing Department now has a new opening for a

PRODUCT MANAGER

The integration of marketing and sales strategies has been perfected to create a depth of understanding and respect between the disciplines that has resulted in an outstanding sales and profit record. The Company is committed to improving that record and maintaining a high profile by supporting the stable of ongoing brands and intensifying the new product development programme.

The Product Manager will provide consultancy and marketing support to Regional Field Management by monitoring and exploiting the market strengths of existing cigarette brands as well as developing an aggressive but practical marketing strategy for new products. Existing brands are positioned in competitive market sectors and require both creative thinking and planning if they are to capitalise on their full potential.

You must be able to demonstrate success in a Product Manager or equivalent role, covering all aspects of the marketing mix. Ideally a graduate, trained in a top I.M.C.G. company, the successful candidate must show intelligence and drive and have a clear grasp of the practical objectives of the marketing function. Fluency in English and French is required.

Our company has been growing with 25 consecutive years of record earnings: come and grow with us, personally and professionally. If you are Swiss or holder of a valid work permit and if you are interested in career possibilities with a dynamic team of professionals, please send your résumé to C. E. Dufault, Personnel Department - EFTA, Eastern Europe, The Middle East and Africa Region.

PHILIP MORRIS
EUROPE SA

Place Chauderon 4, CH-1003 Lausanne 9



Division General Manager

We are a rapidly growing organization engaged in servicing and marketing high technology hardware throughout the United States to customers in the aerospace, automotive, computer and defense industries.

An opportunity exists for an American to direct all phases of this operation as General Manager reporting to the President. It is important that this executive have had broad experience in sales, marketing, and service in the United States, and a knowledge of computer controlled machine tools and the associated software applications. A working knowledge of the German language is essential.

Compensation is commensurate with responsibility. Location is the New York Metropolitan area.

You may reply in confidence giving essential details of your background to:

Box D 1985,
International Herald Tribune,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

SWAROVSKI FRANCE,

an International Company, wishes to appoint

An Exclusive Sales Agent for France in the jewellery trade.

The successful applicant must be well introduced in the trade, with long-standing experience in gem stones, synthetics and cultured pearls, having impeccable references and the dedication to accept this important position. Full details of products and manufacturers currently represented are requested. English and/or German knowledge would be appreciated.

A Product Manager Designate, reporting to the Managing Director to handle the company's line of decorative accessories to the textile and leather goods industries in which they are brand leaders.

The candidate should be young, dynamic, sales-oriented, intelligent, bilingual (French mother tongue + German and/or English), who wishes to make a sales/marketing career.

Please send CV and details to Swarovski France,
15 Boulevard Poissonnière, 75002 Paris.

INTERNATIONAL GROUP FOR TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS LEADER IN COMPUTER ASSISTED TRANSLATIONS

needs for its German branch in Munich

A RESPONSIBLE SALES ADMINISTRATOR

with good sales records, knowledge of computer and textprocessing, fluent in German and English

Please send handwritten C.V. with salary history to
Box 1986, International Herald Tribune,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

PILLAR

GENERAL MANAGER EUROPEAN OPERATIONS

Pillar Corporation, an international company with a strong growth record through internal resources and acquisitions, and worldwide leader in Induction Technology, need a General Manager for their European Operations.

We are looking for an individual with a degree in Engineering preferably combined with a Business degree. The candidate will have a proven track record in high technology capital equipment sales and marketing. The position will include growth to full P. & L. responsibility for the European operations.

Pillar has representation in all E.E.C. countries and a wholly owned subsidiary in the U.K. Future plans call for further expansion. Pillar Corporation, with headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA has a current turnover in excess of 50 million dollars. The business would ideally suit someone coming from the electronics, plastics or metal working field but applications need not be limited to candidates from these. The Company's language is English and one other European or Scandinavian language is essential, two or more would be a plus point.

Salary is open to negotiation and the Company would be generous in this respect to the right man. Location: London, England.

Applications should be sent to
PILLAR CORPORATION
European Operations,
6 Wye Estate, London Road, High Wycombe,
Bucks, England.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

GRAINS, PROTEINS, FEED

Swiss, 43, multilingual, with extensive experience in international trading/brokerage, acute commercial awareness and good standard of education seeks position.

For further details please write to:
Box D1984, International Herald Tribune,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

TOP LEVEL

International executive marketing and sales, Italian national and US citizen, 43, multilingual, willing to relocate and travel, covered positions as commercial director and GM with multinational companies in Europe and Middle East with experience in developing and exploiting new growth opportunities for trading and commercial operations in service/industrial, high level negotiator, degreed, some challenging position with international firm, CV and professional references available.

Reply to: Cassella Postale 12040, Bari, 70136 Roma, Italy.
who will forward.

How to answer Box number Ads:

All reply to LEBT Paris box numbers published without complete address should be sent to:

International Herald Tribune
181, Ave. Charles de Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

INTEREST

CURRENCY Deposits

Money Rates

Dollar Yen

Interest

Corporate

Bank

Services

Particulars

Bank

Branches

Particulars

BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1983

Statistics Index

AMEX Prices	P.13	Ftgs Rate Notes	P.10
NYSE Prices	P.10	Gold Markets	P.9
Canadian Stocks	P.13	Holds & Laws	P.12
Currency Rates	P. 9	Interest Rates	P.12
Commodities	P.12	Market Summary	P.10
Dividends	P.12	OTC Stocks	P.12
		Other Markets	P.12
Earnings reports			

Page 9

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Optimism About U.S. Economy Casts Shadow on Market Surge

Fashions: The specter looms of world-wide depression and collapse of the international financial system.

That was last August. Against such a woeful backdrop, the staggering red-eyed stock market suddenly saw light at the end of the tunnel and charged ahead in the greatest bull market in 40 years, uncannily predicting a business turnaround.

What's the picture now?

Daily reports of the U.S. economy show it flexing new muscles. The index of leading indicators jumps, housing starts surge, auto workers are back to work. While last summer just before the rally most market analysts were forecasting a "bloody selling climax" for stocks, Wall Street today is perched proudly on all-time high ground, basking in growing optimism.

So — given the stock market's perversity — is it time for investors to get sweaty palms?

"If the move above 1,100 generates too much optimism, the technical situation could deteriorate," observed Alan R. Shaw, chief technical analyst for Smith Barney. "Bull markets are on firmer footing when they climb walls of worry and skepticism. So if market psychology grows too enthusiastic, buying power could be exhausted, if not temporarily."

The same point is made by other top market experts.

"The linchpin to this building optimism is the decline in the price of oil," said Robert Farrell, chief market analyst for Merrill Lynch. "From this well head flow lower inflationary expectations, potentially lower interest rates, an improving economy and higher real profits."

These are the factors on which this cyclical and secular bull market is based, and in fact what the market's rise of the past six and half months has been anticipating. We have postulated for some time that the market would probably have its first significant setback after all the reasons for its advance became apparent."

"With the overwhelming majority of investors having come to believe that we are in a primary bull market and that economic recovery is under way, there are obviously very few left to convince," said Lee H. Igleman, a member of Dean Witter's investment policy committee.

Looking to the Past

"This kind of market exuberance that exists presently, in addition to all the other signs of optimism, may well be a precursor of disappointment, as has happened many times at such junctures in the past," warned Harold R. Einrich, chairman of Bernstein-Macaulay, an investment subsidiary of Shearson/American Express.

Another cautionary word is expressed by Prudential-Bache's research director, Greg A. Smith: "Since everyone anticipates economic recovery, the economy must recover 'better than expected' if the recovery is to drive the stock market. Since analysts and portfolio managers have long been convinced the recovery will be 'surprisingly strong,' it will be very difficult for the economy to recover more than investors expect."

Strong evidence of market euphoria is seen in the percentage of bearish investment advisory services, as monitored by Investors Intelligence. The figure at 11.5 percent has reached its lowest level in six years.

The last time such low readings of pessimism were registered, noted Fane Webber's chief market technician, Harry Lambacher, "the Dow Jones average dropped 100 to 150 points each time."

But Eugene Peroni, author of the same firm's Peroni Opinion, disagreed: "We do not subscribe to the popular view that a correction of painful size, 100-200 points, is imminent. Most who feel that way have had those pains for a long time — even before 1,000. Those pains were really in the belly, not in the head."

Fane Webber also produced the most intriguing new recommendation of the winter: Zondervan Corp. It develops, publishes and markets religious books, Bibles, Bible study programs, music and recordings plus owning almost 80 religious bookstores.

Analyst Mary C. Farrell says it's a billion-dollar industry, with non-denominational Zondervan holding an estimated 10 percent market share, the largest entry. She figures the company will have a "secular" growth rate of 18-20 percent over the next several years.

Oil Price Result

The break in oil prices has probably postponed any significant correction on Wall Street, according to Jean de Jonghe d'Ardoe, senior investment analyst in charge of North American markets for Societe Generale de Banque in Brussels, Belgium's largest bank.

"Markets don't go straight up without pullbacks, and I'd been expecting one," he said. "But cheaper oil will provide a quick, non-inflationary boost to the U.S. economy. It's a bullish new element for stocks."

But the continuing advance will probably be choppy, he added, and investors "must get used to frequent daily swings of 20 points or more." He said that on a percentage basis these gyrations are less extreme than meets the eye, because the overall market level is much higher.

Mr. de Jonghe d'Ardoe said large institutions such as his bank are rotating their investments more heavily into basic stocks, notably chemicals and papers, as the U.S. economy picks up steam. Later in the business cycle — six months to a year, he said — capital goods issues, such as steel, and commodity type stocks such as energy and metals, should come into favor.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Mar. 2 excluding bank service charges.

	S.	D.	L.	A.M.	P.M.	B.L.	G.M.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam (ad)	2,4945	4,6409	7,7144	3,9471	3,9175	5,6115	11,0205	22,23	3,50
Frankfurt (ad)	2,4785	3,3475	7,2240	2,7075	2,6925	4,2474	9,4425	21,23	3,50
London (ad)	2,4295	3,3475	7,2240	2,6125	2,5725	4,1925	9,5074	18,847	3,65
Milan	1,5281	—	2,5575	1,6125	1,6125	2,7125	4,9863	7,2079	1,0905
New York	1,6225	2,0725	3,1025	2,0215	2,0215	2,9215	5,1025	7,2079	1,0905
Paris	4,6705	7,3597	11,7114	4,5671	4,5671	7,2245	14,2985	23,279	7,95
Zurich	2,0285	3,3475	7,2240	2,6125	2,5725	4,1925	9,5074	18,847	3,65
TECU	0,9404	0,8920	2,2854	0,6403	0,6403	1,7332	2,9265	45,021	1,7834
LSO	1,9817	3,7204	7,2397	1,5261	1,5261	2,9212	5,2049	22,28	3,60

Dollar Values

Exch.	Currency	Per S.	Currency	Per S.	Currency	Per S.	Currency	Per S.
U.S.A.	U.S. Dollar	1.0269	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
U.K.	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
Australia	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
Canada	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
Ireland	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
Denmark	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
Norway	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
Portugal	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
Spain	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
Switzerland	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
U.S.S.R.	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623
U.S.S.R.	1.0269	0.2043	Swiss Franc	0.2043	British Pound	0.7778	0.48	Shillings 2.2623

(a) Sterling (b) Dollars needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Sterling	ECU	SDR
1M	8.4% - 8%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	10.4% - 10.4%
2M	8.4% - 8%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	10.4% - 10.4%
3M	8.4% - 8%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	10.4% - 10.4%
4M	8.4% - 8%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	10.4% - 10.4%
5Y	9.4% - 9.5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	5.4% - 5%	9.4% - 9.5%

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.	British	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	5.7%	5.7%	Bank Base Rate	11	11
Federal Funds	5.7%	5.7%	Call Money	11.1%	11.1%
Prime Rate	11.7%	11.7%	3-month Treasury Bill	20.95/22.10%	20.95/22.10%
Broker Loan Rate	11.7%	11.7%	3-month Interbank	11.7%	11.7%
1-month Treasury Bills	7.7%	8%	Intervention Rate	—	12%
4-month Treasury Bills	7.7%	8%	Call Money	12%	12%
CD's 30-59 days	7.7%	8%	One-month Interbank	12%	12%
CD's 60-99 days	7.7%	8.12%	3-month Interbank	12%	12%
West Germany	6%	6%	6-month Interbank	12%	12%
Overnight Rate	6%	6%	Official Rates	London, Paris and New York	London, Paris and New York
1-month Interbank	5.8%	5.8%	Official Rates	London, Paris and New York	London, Paris and New York
3-month Interbank	5.8%	5.8%	Official Rates	London, Paris and New York	London, Paris and New York
6-month Interbank	5.8%	5.8%	Official Rates	London, Paris and New York	London, Paris and New York
Japan	5%	5%	Official Rates	London, Paris and New York	London, Paris and New York
Discount Rate	5%	5%	Official Rates	London, Paris and New York	London, Paris and New York
Call Money	5%	5%	Official Rates	London, Paris and New York	London, Paris and New York
60-day Interbank	5%	5%	Official Rates	London, Paris and New York	London, Paris and

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

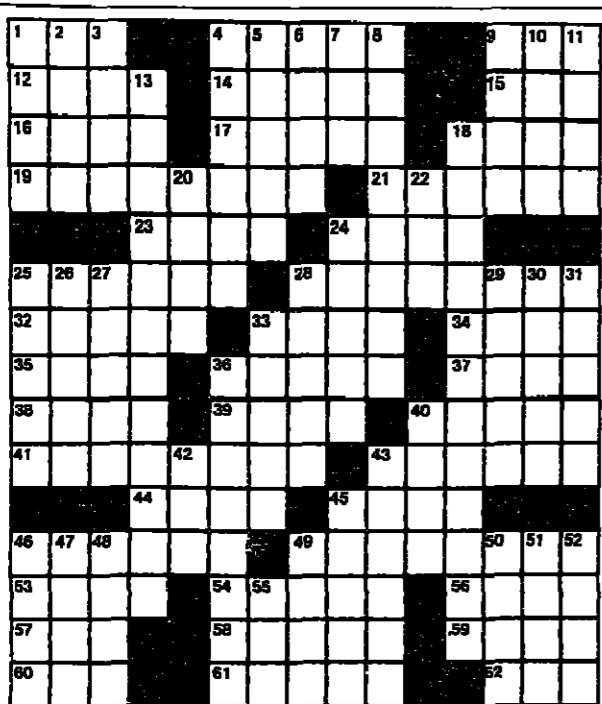
Herald Tribune

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

High Low Close Chg/pt							
5600 Czor Res	195	196	195	-			
6244 Dcent Dev	205	206	205	+ 7			
11596 Camion	3307	3314	3314	-			
4859 Deveco	223	224	224	+ 16			
30193 Dickson A	544	546	546	+ 26			
7693 Dickson B	54	54	54	+ 34			
4182 Domon J	646	646	646	-			
3474 Defesa A	476	476	476	-			
124 Dom Shore	574	574	574	-			
128 Dom Post A	522	522	522	-			
3680 Dykes A	7	7	7	-			
49 Elchimex X	504	504	504	-			
160 Emco	534	534	534	-			
50 Extender	572	572	572	+ 16			
5458 FCA Int	176	176	176	-			
16860 Falcon C	577	577	577	-			
4225 Flieckner	557	556	556	-			
559 G M Res	200	200	200	+ 5			
400 G Distrb A	5164	5164	5164	- 14			
1160 G Distrb A	5772	5772	5772	- 14			
3650 Glazier w	5714	5714	5714	- 14			
1600 Goodyear	5237	5237	5237	- 14			
418 Groff G	5147	5147	5147	- 14			
2650 Grandine	555	555	555	+ 25			
2652 GL Forest	5346	5346	5346	- 14			
1601 Gulf Pacific	5214	5214	5214	- 14			
1255 H Group A	573	573	573	- 14			
1600 Hrdins A	525	525	525	- 14			
1225 Hawker	576	576	576	- 14			
1880 Hayes D	5214	5214	5214	- 14			
1440 Hilti Roy Co	5214	5214	5214	- 14			
2651 Honeywell	575	575	575	- 14			
5500 Island Gas	5259	5259	5259	- 14			
7519 Inter Pipe	5244	5244	5244	- 14			
400 Iwaco B	5164	5164	5164	- 14			
7210 Jamrock	5124	5124	5124	- 14			
5400 Kam Kotic	255	255	255	+ 5			
300 Keeler H	5194	5194	5194	- 14			
2300 Kerr Add	516	516	516	- 14			
2070 Leibert A	5394	5394	5394	- 14			
9721 Lennar Am	527	527	527	- 14			
400 Lenart Cen	527	527	527	- 14			
16480 Lescom	522	522	522	- 14			
2520 LL Loc	5107	5107	5107	- 14			
3200 M/C/C	5794	5794	5794	- 14			
967 McLean H X	5129	5129	5129	- 14			
7271 Merland E	490	490	490	- 14			
3223 Molson A	539	539	539	- 14			
950 Molson B	5267	5267	5267	- 14			
500 Murray	5264	5264	5264	- 14			
479 Nestl 7701	5264	5264	5264	- 14			
827 Novartis	5264	5264	5264	- 14			
4885 Norton	526	526	526	- 14			
30 Nvpo Aita I	5014	5014	5014	- 14			
25220 Nu-Wst I	515%	515%	515%	- 14			
3600 Oakwood	250	250	250	- 14			
1075 Oathwaite A	5214	5214	5214	- 14			
10410 Pomper P	5136	5136	5136	- 14			
4000 Pernfnd	5264	5264	5264	- 14			
2600 Petrol Oil	5264	5264	5264	- 14			
315 Pine Point	5264	5264	5264	- 14			
1700 Place GO	525	525	525	- 14			
32600 Placer	5226	5226	5226	- 14			
1200 Provisio	5144	5144	5144	- 14			
900 Ram Pet	5107	5107	5107	- 14			
2300 Redpath	526	526	526	- 14			
325 RL Stents A	516	516	516	- 14			
600 Reichhold	574	574	574	- 14			
High Low Close Chg/pt							
5074 Revn Prp	145	145	145	- 5			
2220 Ropers A	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
4106 Roman	514%	514%	514%	- 14			
200 Rothman	42	42	42	- 14			
2220 Scopri	514	514	514	- 14			
1572 Shell Com	5254	5254	5254	- 20%			
5725 Sherritt	58%	58%	58%	- 14			
1700 Sigma	516%	516%	516%	- 14			
1832 Sectors A	515%	515%	515%	- 14			
1012 Sheter SH	515%	515%	515%	- 14			
2495 Southern	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
6475 St Brodcast	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
7751 Stalco A	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
1223 Steiner R	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
13582 Superg	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
4000 Telscor	123	123	123	+ 3			
4950 Tech C	510	510	510	- 14			
1025 Techne	510	510	510	- 14			
2655 Thorn N	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
15105 Tor Dr D	510	510	510	- 14			
1188 Tropior B	514	514	514	- 14			
4584 Traders A	5134	5134	5134	- 14			
200 Trns All	514	514	514	- 14			
1110 Trinity Res	57	57	57	-			
2520 Transair PL	525%	525%	525%	- 14			
26655 Transi	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
1815 Trimac	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
44320 Turbo I	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
1451 Unic A	51	51	51	-			
769 Un Carbol	515	515	515	- 14			
32940 Union Gas	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
11400 Unio Ken	5214	5214	5214	- 14			
3925 Un Sacor	514%	514%	514%	- 14			
11100 Vestif A	510%	510%	510%	- 14			
550 Vestron	519	519	519	- 14			
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)							
Price	May	Aug.	Nov.				
450	28.50-30.50	—	—				
480	21.00-26.00	35.50-43.50	—				
480	17.00-22.00	25.00-33.00	41.00-49.00				
480	12.50-16.50	18.00-23.00	34.00-39.00				
510	9.50-11.50	15.00-19.00	27.00-32.00				
Gold (22.00-23.00)							
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)							
Price	May	Aug.	Nov.				
450	28.50-30.50	—	—				
480	21.00-26.00	35.50-43.50	—				
480	17.00-22.00	25.00-33.00	41.00-49.00				
480	12.50-16.50	18.00-23.00	34.00-39.00				
510	9.50-11.50	15.00-19.00	27.00-32.00				
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)							
Price	May	Aug.	Nov.				
450	28.50-30.50	—	—				
480	21.00-26.00	35.50-43.50	—				
480	17.00-22.00	25.00-33.00	41.00-49.00				
480	12.50-16.50	18.00-23.00	34.00-39.00				
510	9.50-11.50	15.00-19.00	27.00-32.00				
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)							
Price	May	Aug.	Nov.				
450	28.50-30.50	—	—				
480	21.00-26.00	35.50-43.50	—				
480	17.00-22.00	25.00-33.00	41.00-49.00				
480	12.50-16.50	18.00-23.00	34.00-39.00				
510	9.50-11.50	15.00-19.00	27.00-32.00				
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)							
Price	May	Aug.	Nov.				
450	28.50-30.50	—	—				
480	21.00-26.00	35.50-43.50	—				
480	17.00-22.00	25.00-33.00	41.00-49.00				
480	12.50-16.50	18.00-23.00	34.00-39.00				
510	9.50-11.50	15.00-19.00	27.00-32.00				
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)							
Price	May	Aug.	Nov.				
450	28.50-30.50	—	—				
480	21.00-26.00	35.50-43.50	—				
480	17.00-22.00	25.00-33.00	41.00-49.00				
480	12.50-16.50	18.00-23.00	34.00-39.00				
510	9.50-11.50	15.00-19.00	27.00-32.00				

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Get-up-and-go
- 4 Aplan gathering
- 9 Org. once headed by H. Hopkins
- 12 Specialty
- 14 Where a shrew was tamed
- 15 Nickname for a Russell
- 16 —breve
- 17 "As You Like It" forest
- 18 Calligraph
- 19 "Erode" author
- 21 Small tree of the elm family
- 23 Units of weight in Cyprus
- 24 Horse or color
- 25 Grew impatient
- 26 Artist's files
- 27 Zeus, to Cato
- 28 Gaucho's weapon
- 35 Allies' goal in 1945
- 36 Sebastian Coe, e.g.
- 37 Clumsy ones
- 38 Kite of clubs
- 40 Spring
- 41 Côte d'

DOWN

- 1 Passion
- 2 Kind of rumor
- 3 —Also
- 4 Exercised clemency
- 5 "—hell": Sherman
- 6 Tot
- 7 Old medicinal plant
- 8 Fischer's strength?
- 9 Songbird
- 10 Player at dealer's right
- 11 Côte d'
- 43 Warning signs
- 44 Returns
- 45 Absent
- 46 Ancient capital of Lacuna
- 47 Break up
- 53 Livida
- 54 "—Bulba"
- 55 "American Gothic"
- 56 "American Gothic"
- 57 An element, in Ecuador
- 58 Cheer
- 59 Short letter
- 60 Won —soup
- 61 Purple
- 62 Novelist Kesey
- 63 Postal worker?
- 64 Jogger or cop?
- 65 Things with strings
- 66 T.C. book
- 67 Black croaker
- 68 Mean
- 69 Telephone response
- 70 —Day
- 71 An element, in Ecuador
- 72 El on a blvd.
- 73 Corn Belt sight
- 74 Cowboy's rope
- 75 Proper place
- 76 Prefix with techniques
- 77 Time out of mind
- 78 Short letter
- 79 Search
- 80 Politician's quest
- 81 Utopian spot
- 82 Novel Kesey
- 83 Postal worker?
- 84 Jogger or cop?
- 85 Things with strings
- 86 T.C. book
- 87 Black croaker
- 88 Mean
- 89 Telephone response
- 90 —Day
- 91 An element, in Ecuador
- 92 El on a blvd.
- 93 Corn Belt sight
- 94 Cowboy's rope
- 95 Proper place
- 96 Prefix with techniques
- 97 Time out of mind
- 98 Short letter
- 99 Search
- 100 Politician's quest
- 101 Utopian spot
- 102 Novel Kesey

WEATHER

		HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
C	F	C	F	C	F
ALGARVE	18	64	12	54	Fair
ALGIERS	18	64	6	43	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	2	26	Overcast
ANKARA	2	36	4	25	Snow
ANCON	15	50	1	38	Overcast
AUCKLAND	20	61	16	41	Cloudy
BANGKOK	34	97	25	77	Fair
BEIJING	12	54	2	26	Overcast
BEIRUT	17	63	10	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	1	38	Overcast
BELMOPAN	3	16	1	10	Overcast
BOSTON	7	45	0	32	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	1	38	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	7	45	1	38	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	8	46	1	38	Overcast
BUENOS AIRES	20	68	11	32	Overcast
CAPE TOWN	20	68	16	51	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	1	50	Fair
CHICAGO	17	63	7	45	Fair
COPENHAGEN	3	36	1	34	Overcast
CORTES SOL	18	63	1	38	Overcast
DAMASCUS	15	50	1	38	Overcast
DUBLIN	11	52	2	45	Rain
EDINBURGH	15	56	4	39	Rain
FLORENCE	15	56	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	42	1	10	Overcast
NARAKE	24	75	15	59	Fair
Helsinki	-3	26	-2	28	Fair
HONG KONG	17	63	15	59	Stormy
HOUATON	27	81	14	59	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	14	57	3	38	Fair
LA PALMAS	19	64	14	41	Cloudy
LIMA	28	82	7	55	Cloudy
LISBON	20	68	10	50	Fair
ZURICH	5	41	-1	30	Cloudy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 2, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes may differ on issue or redemption dates. The following abbreviations are used: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (y) yearly; (MTW) (d)-daily (w)-weekly (m)-monthly; (F) —quarterly.

(m) Al-Mal Management Co. Ltd. UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND: DM 119.42

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd. SF 22.58

(d) ICI Center SF 102.52

(d) IFC Fund SF 102.73

(d) IFC Fund SF 70.75

(d) IFC Fund SF 123.00

(d) IFC Fund SF 1

SPORTS

NBA Talks Break Off After 24 Minutes Meeting Heated; Players Union Vows April 2 Strike

By Sam Goldfarb,
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Negotiations for the National Basketball Association and the union representing its players met Tuesday for the first time since the setting of an April 1 strike date, but the talks broke off after 24 fruitless minutes, and no further session was scheduled.

"There is no purpose served, under the circumstances, to continue meeting," Larry O'Brien, the NBA commissioner, said at a news conference afterward. "The players are free at any time to respond to the problems of this league. They have been invited to contact us if they have thoughts or recommendations in this area."

For his part, Larry Fleisher, the general counsel of the National Basketball Players Association, continued to insist that the league's money-saving demands were unacceptable.

The meeting, held at the Berkshire Place Hotel in Manhattan, was apparently heated. At one point, Fleisher could be heard shouting at the league's five-man negotiating team.

"I have a tendency to get upset," he said later, adding: "It was a very short meeting. We discussed philosophical differences. Philosophical-

ly, we are as far apart as Los Angeles is to New York."

According to both sides, O'Brien opened the meeting by saying that the union had never mentioned the possibility of a strike during negotiations and that he had learned of the April 2 deadline from news reports. He then asked Fleisher his opinion on a strike.

"I told him," Fleisher said, "that if nothing is settled by April 2, the players won't finish the season."

The regular season ends on April 17 and is followed by playoffs on which the league counts heavily for revenue.

The league and the union have been involved for months in talks for a collective bargaining agreement to replace the one that expired last June. Fleisher first mentioned the April 2 date two weeks ago. At the time, he did not characterize it as a strike deadline, saying that a walkout was only one of the options that the players would consider if there were no agreement by then. But his remarks in recent days have suggested a strengthened possibility of a strike.

The union has made new demands in the negotiations, asking only for cost-of-living adjustments in addition to a maintaining of the status quo.

Instead, the disagreement stems from demands made by the NBA,

concerned about the precarious financial condition of several of its franchises, that the league has proposed a "guaranteed compensation plan." Under this plan, the owners have offered to let the players share in league receipts, allowing them 40 percent of gross revenues up to \$250 million, and 30 percent of revenues above \$250 million.

In return, management wants a cap placed on each team's player payroll. The cap would also reflect a fixed percentage of league revenues, and based on projected receipts for this season, Fleisher has estimated it at \$2.1 million a team. The league says the actual figure is \$2.8 million.

Fleisher has agreed to the fixed-percentage plan in concept. He wants the players to have 35 percent of the gross but has said the figure is negotiable.

The real stumbling block is that the owners want to impose the plan immediately, but Fleisher is not willing to accept it until after the 1983-84 season, when the Oscar Robertson antitrust settlement expires.

The Robertson settlement established the right of first refusal, in which a free agent can negotiate with every team in the league and then present his best offer to his former club. The old club has 15

days to match the offer or allow a player to leave.

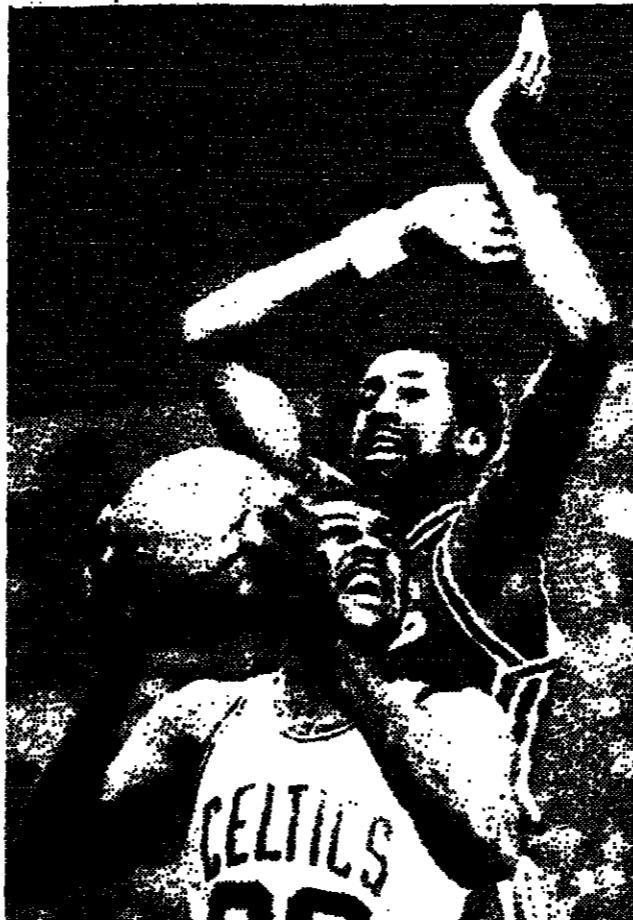
The owners' plan would provide that a team that had a payroll above the cap would not be permitted to sign a free agent. The plan would thus modify the Robertson agreement, in that it would restrict the mobility of free agents.

The league persists in its demands that the players abrogate the Robertson settlement. Fleisher said Tuesday, "We refuse to do it. They signed an agreement and lived up to it. Now they are unhappy, and they're crying that the players are making too much money, and they want to back out of the signed agreement."

"We're not going to do it. There are 42 players active in the league today that signed the Robertson settlement. They will all be free agents next year, the year after and the year after that, and I'm not going to deny them their right to free agency."

Bob Lamer, the Milwaukee Bucks center and president of the players association, who attended the negotiation session, was asked about the chances of a strike.

"I think the length of this meeting has to tell you something," he said. "The players are going to do what they have to do, and the all-stars and the big-money players are going to be right out in front."



M.L. Carr of the Celtics controlling the ball Tuesday in front of Mike Woodson of the Kansas City Kings at the Boston Garden. The Celtics won the NBA game, 129-111.

Purse in Tucson Golf Raised to \$1 Million

By Frank Lirskey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Tucson Open of the PGA Tour will become a match-play tournament worth \$1 million next year, making it the richest golf competition ever held in the United States and the first tour event held at match play since 1973.

Details of the tournament, which will open the 1984 tour on Jan. 2, were announced Tuesday in Tucson by Deane R. Beman, the commissioner of the PGA Tour. Robert Pliskin, president of the Seiko Time Corporation, which will provide sponsorship, and Bill Brown, president of the Tucson Conquistadors.

For the last four years, the Conquistadors, a charitable organization, have sponsored the annual Joe Garagiola Tucson Open. Garagiola, the television personality and former baseball player who had been affiliated with the tournament since 1977, announced Tuesday that he had severed his relationship with the tournament because of the corporate sponsorship.

This year's Tucson Open had a total purse of \$300,000, and the winner, Gil Morgan, earned \$54,000.

The new tournament, at the Randolph North Golf Course, will

include members of the PGA Tour and the new PGA Senior Tour competing in separate events.

The tournament will have eight seeded players in the regular and senior ranks, with the seeding determined by players' performances on the 1983 tour. No decision has been made on how much of the \$1 million will be awarded at each event and how many golfers will play.

The tournament will be a week-long event, running from Monday, Jan. 2, through Sunday, Jan. 8, with a break on Thursday for a celebrity pro-am.

All other tournaments on the PGA Tour are conducted on a medal-play basis, which means that the low total score wins. Match play consists of elimination matches between two players. Once a player loses, he is out of the tournament.

The last match-play event on the professional tour was a short-lived championship that was last held in 1973. The Professional Golfers Association championship played at match play until 1957 and has been medal play since then.

Previously, the richest tournament ever held on the professional tour was last year's \$500,000 Tournament Players Championship. This year, that tournament will carry \$700,000 in prize money.

Boros — the Latest of Billy Martin's 6 Successors — Opens A's Camp

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

PHOENIX, Arizona — Out beyond the left-field fence at Phoenix Stadium, the big white trailer is gone. So is its occupant, the manager who considered it his feudal castle. Nobody, not even the Oakland A's coaches, was willing to talk for the morning meeting until Billy Martin himself arrived.

"I'll never go back to the Yankees," Martin said last year at this time. "I'll be in Oakland the rest of my life."

The rest of Martin's managerial life in Oakland lasted about seven months. Now he's managing the Yankees again. Steve Boros, calm and organized, once a coach with the Kansas City Royals under Whitey Herzog and with the Montreal Expos under Dick Williams, is the new A's manager. With portfolio, but without a trailer. Like most managers, he has a small office next to the players' locker room.

"When people ask me about succeeding Billy Martin," the A's new manager was saying now, "I tell 'em that I'd rather succeed Billy Martin than have Billy Martin succeed me."

Martin's travels have created a trivia question — which managers have succeeded

him? The answer: Bill Rigney with the Minnesota Twins prior to the 1970 season; Joe Schultz with the Detroit Tigers in 1973; Frank Lucchesi with the Texas Rangers in 1975; Bob Lemon with the Yankees in 1978, and Dick Howser with the Yankees prior to the 1980 season.

"People ask me," Boros said, "if I'm going to do Billy's commercials now and I tell 'em, no, I'm going to do an American Express commercial instead. But my wife, Sharla, says that when my name is stamped out, people still won't know who I am."

Perhaps not, but the Oakland A's know him already. Personable, prepared, strict but flexible, a teacher. That's how some of his players describe him. He also understands what Martin did for the A's in three seasons as their manager, notably in 1981 when the A's went to the American League championship series before losing three straight to the Yankees.

"He demonstrated to these guys they can win," Boros said. "He got them over that psychological hump."

The A's skidded to fifth place last season with a 68-94 record. For the A's to challenge in the American League West this season, Boros realizes that "so much

depends on the health of the pitching staff," notably Steve McCatty, Mike Norris and Matt Keough. So much also depends on the continued success of Rickey Henderson as a base-stealer.

"I wouldn't rule out the possibility that Rickey might break his own record," the manager said, referring to the 130 bases Henderson stole last season. "I've told him he'll be running on his own except for a few situations."

"If we're two runs down in the late innings, I would want to give Dwayne Murphy a chance to hit the ball out of the ballpark. Or if we're up against a tough relief pitcher like Goose Gosage, if Rickey steals, they'd walk Murphy."

Murphy, the A's centerfielder, has batted second behind Henderson for several seasons, but this season he is expected to bat cleanup. The new second hitter might be Michael Davis, a sleek 23-year-old rightfielder up from Tacoma to replace Tony Armas, who was traded to the Boston Red Sox for the third baseman Carney Lansford.

"Davis is ready," Boros said. "He hit .400 up here in September after hitting .316 at Tacoma with 12 homers, 68 runs batted and 39 stolen bases."

Davis, technically, is not a rookie. He spent most of the 1980 season with the A's, and thus has used up his eligibility for the rookie-of-the-year award. As a batter, he could be inhibited if he's taking pitches in order to let Henderson run, but Henderson plays down that potential problem.

"I'll just tell Michael if there's a fastball that's where you want to hit it, hit it," Henderson said. "But if you can't handle the pitch, leave it alone."

Henderson won't predict whether he will steal more than 130 bases this season. But in allowing the chunky leftfielder to run mostly on his own, Boros will be doing something that even Martin didn't do. Martin always wanted to control the base-stealing situation. Not that he prevented Henderson from running. In addition to his 130 stolen bases last season, Henderson was thrown out 42 times.

"Billy and I were on the same wavelength," Rickey Henderson was saying now behind the batting cage. "When he wanted me to run because he knew I was picking the same pitch."

"He only stopped me from running maybe two dozen, three dozen times. Not that Billy was wrong and I was right. He used me the way he wanted to use me and that was fine. I'll miss him. He's an exciting manager, one of the smartest managers in baseball. He wants to win, he knows how to win. But it was time for Billy to leave."

"Last season Billy was trying to tell us how to play when he already taught us."

At age 24, Henderson has a career total of 315 stolen bases. Barring serious injury, he is a threat to Lou Brock's major league career record of 938.

"Lou has told me he feels I'm going to break it," Henderson said. "And if I stay healthy, I should be capable of stealing 50 to 75 bases a year no matter what, maybe 80 or 90." Especially with another manager who will let Henderson run, even if the new manager doesn't use a trailer for an office.

"I like it down here next to the players," Boros was saying now. "I'm part of everything. The other day I played golf with three of my coaches and I missed a 3-foot putt on the 18th and when the players found out about it the next day, I could hear the needling coming. Matt Keough stuck his head in the door and asked me if I was short on that 3-footer and I told him, no, I duck-hooked it."

Risk Pays for Newest CFL Coach

The Associated Press

EDMONTON — For someone who had been out of work for three weeks, no Canadian Football League background and whose experience is essentially that of a scout, Pete Kettela landed himself a pretty good job.

Kettela, named last week as the Edmonton Eskimos' new head coach, has been a member of the Green Bay Packers' organization the past five years. But only in last year's National Football League season was he a full-fledged assistant coach.

Kettela quit the Packers because he "didn't want to be stereotyped as an NFL running-back coach."

"I felt I was still young enough and that I'd like to get ahead, so even though I had no real solid offer from anyone, I told Bart their were enough opportunities around that I would take a gamble," he was referring to Bart Starr, the Packers' head coach.

"A lot of people said they admired my guts but not necessarily my brains," Kettela said.

Kettela succeeds Hing Campbell, now with the Los Angeles Express, of the United States Football League. Campbell took the Eskimos to the Grey Cup, the CFL's

title game, six consecutive years, winning the last five.

Kettela, 44, was offensive coordinator at Stanford University from 1972 to 1976 and had the No. 2-rated pass offense in college football. He trained quarterbacks such as Guy Benjamin of the San Francisco 49ers, Steve Dils of the Minnesota Vikings and Ed Luther of the San Diego Chargers, each a reserve with his NFL team.

5 Bombers Unsigned

The Winnipeg Blue Bombers, who have not won a Grey Cup since 1962, had five players who became free agents Tuesday as 17 players across the league put themselves up for auction, most in either the new U.S. Football League or the NFL, United Press International reported from Winnipeg.

In addition, the British Columbia Lions have two free agents now and will have one more by the end of the month. Calgary and Saskatchewan have one each; Edmonton and Toronto have no free agents.

Running back William Miller, receiver Eugene Goodwin and linebacker Vince Phason, all stars, were unable to come to terms with the Bombers, who suffered at the

Concordes signed Mike Murphy of the Ottawa Rough Riders in 1981 and defensive back Preston Young from Hamilton last year.

Lloyd Fairbanks, an offensive tackle for the Calgary Stampeders, was one player being pursued by Montreal, but the Calgary coach, Jack Gotta, promised to fight for his players if he's traded.

The Concordes signed Mike Murphy of the Ottawa Rough Riders in 1981 and defensive back Preston Young from Hamilton last year.

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could cause a major problem for the league."

"I'll cause a disturbance with them," Gotta said. "He's free agency where no compensation is required any longer could

